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- QUESTIONS: 1. DESCRIBE THE IMPORTANCE OF VASCULATURE IN RELATION TO IMMUNE SYSTEM AND OUTBREAK OF PANDEMIC COVID-19 ON THE HUMAN BODY**
- 2. SUB-SARTORIAL CANAL IS AN IMPORTANT LIMB. DISCUSS.**
- 3. DESCRIBE THE EXTRA-OCULAR AND INTRAOCULAR MUSCLES WITH THEIR NERVE SUPPLY.**

QUESTION 1

Vasculature is the blood vessels or arrangement of blood vessels in an organ or part.

The function of vessels is to transport nutrients to or organs/tissues and transport waste away from organs/tissues in the blood. A primary purpose and significant role of vasculature is its participation in oxygenating the body.

The immune system is a host defense system comprising many biological structures and processes within an organism that protects against disease.

To function properly, an immune system must detect a wide variety of agents, known as pathogens, from viruses to parasitic worms, and distinguish them from the organism's own healthy tissue.

People infected with the coronavirus can have markedly different experiences. Some report having nothing more than symptoms of a mild cold; others are hospitalized and even die as their lungs become inflamed and fill up with fluid.

Its becoming increasingly obvious that the immune system plays an important role in whether a person recovers or die from the corona virus.

Most Corona virus related deaths are due to the immune system not functioning well in its response, not damage caused by the virus itself.

Coronavirus disease 2019 is associated with a high inflammatory burden that can induce vascular inflammation, myocarditis, and cardiac arrhythmias. Extensive efforts are underway to find specific vaccines and antivirals against SARS-CoV-2. Meanwhile, cardiovascular risk factors and conditions should be judiciously controlled per evidence-based guidelines

Question 2

The subsartorial or Hunter's canal is an aponeurotic tunnel in the middle third of the thigh, extending from the apex of the femoral triangle to the opening in the adductor magnus, the adductor hiatus. It is an intermuscular cleft situated on the medial aspect of the middle third of the thigh on anterior compartment of thigh

The canal contains the subsartorial artery (superficial femoral artery), subsartorial vein (superficial femoral vein), and branches of the femoral nerve (specifically, the saphenous nerve, and the nerve to the vastus medialis). The femoral artery with its vein and the saphenous nerve enter this canal through the superior foramen. Then, the saphenous nerve and artery and vein of genus descendens exit through the anterior foramen, piercing the vastoadductor intermuscular septum. Finally, the femoral artery and vein exit via the inferior foramen (usually called the hiatus) through the inferior space between the oblique and medial heads of adductor magnus.

The Subsartorial canal is an important limb because it aims to block the saphenous nerve, a terminal branch of the femoral nerve, at the mid-thigh. The block has become popularized as a way of providing analgesia to the knee and medial portion of the lower leg while avoiding quadriceps weakness, which is common with the femoral nerve block.

QUESTION 3 EXTRAOCULAR MUSCLES

The extraocular muscles are located within the orbit, but are extrinsic and separate from the eyeball itself. They act to control the movements of the eyeball and the superior eyelid.

There are seven extraocular muscles – the levator palpebrae superioris, superior rectus, inferior rectus, medial rectus, lateral rectus, inferior oblique and superior oblique. Functionally, they can be divided into two groups:

Responsible for eye movement – Recti and oblique muscles.
Responsible for superior eyelid movement – Levator palpebrae superioris.

All the extraocular muscles except the lateral rectus is innervated by the oculomotor nerve(CN III) which is innervated by abducens nerve

THE INTRAOCULAR MUSCLES

The intraocular muscles include the ciliary muscle, the sphincter pupillae, and the dilator pupillae. There are three primary axes of ocular movements: vertical, transverse, and anteroposterior.

